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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Runyon presented to Emperor William his credentials as United States Minister to Germany, and Mr. Phelps presented his letter of recall. == Sixty men are entombed and probbbly suffocated in the Fuente coal mines, Mexico, which are on fire. === The Duke of Edinburgh has been made Admiral of the Fleet.

Domestic.-The Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob, of Church as a result of the decision in the Briggs case. — Owing to a storm less than 65,000 persons visited the World's Fair, which was on the Chicago Board of Trade hanged himself there is literally no limit to the demand which with the cord of his smoking jacket. = will of Colonel Logan H. Roots, of Little Rook, Ark., disposes of property worth \$1,004,000.

City and Suburban.-Mr. Coolidge, ex-Minister to France, arrived. - The Austrian trainingship Frundsberg arrived in port, and the cadets on board will visit the World's Fair. --- The Infanta Eulalie attended mass and took a trip up the Hudson as far as Yonkers on the Dolphin. Five persons lost their lives at an early morning fire in East Forty-third-st.; a woman's presence of mind averting a much greater loss.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Shower and probably thunderstorms; cooler; south shifting to southwest winds. Temperature yesterday Highest, 81; lowest, 63; average, 70 3-8.

A criminal trial of far more than ordinary interest will be begun in New-Bedford to-daythe trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her father and stepmother. The crime was an extraordinary one, and despite the long interval since it took place-exactly ten months-public interest in it has not lost its edge. So much publicity has been attracted by the case that no little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a jury. No one can envy the task of the men who will be called on to determine Miss Borden's guilt or innocence.

Undoubtedly there is good ground for making a strong contest in the courts against the Democratic gerrymander of the Assembly districts in New-Jersey. An action is to be begun in behalf of the Essex County Republican Committee, on the advice of lawyers who have given the question studious attention. The making up of the Essex districts in the Democratic interest was scandalously unjust, the rights of the majority of the voters being considered as of no account whatever : and other counties are little, if any, better off. The Republicans should push their cause, which is the cause of right and fairness, to the atmost of their ability.

After yesterday's experience, Sunday opening at the World's Fair cannot be pronounced a success. The attendance was not large, compared with the previous Sunday; mainly, no doubt, because of a heavy thunder shower, which the Sabbatarians will be likely to regard as an evidence of celestial wrath. Besides the Government building, many of the State buildings were closed; no machinery was run, and. moreover, numerous exhibits were covered because those in charge refuse to work seven days in the week. The result of the second open Sunday must be a decided disappointment to the managers who are eager for big crowds and voluminous gate receipts.

An interesting incident is described in today's Washington dispatches, which discloses a divergence between the view of our Judicial Department, as shown in the decision on the Geary law, and that of the State Department as set forth in recent correspondence over the case of one Spitzer, an Austrian who became an American citizen, and then, on returning to Austria, was informed that he had been expelled by the authorities in "the interests of public order." Minister Grant protested that this was in violation of the treaty of 1870, and his action was sustained by Secretary John W. Foster. Spitzer appears, however, to have devoluntarily, and thus prevented any trouble. Seemingly the Geary decision may

connection whatever with the matter which

The information on which our Albany correspondent bases his statement that there will be two Democratic Conventions in this State and two tickets next fall is probably correct. A separate movement by the Cleveland men is the logical sequel to the feeling which took shape in the famous Anti-Snap Convention at Syracuse. Of course our Democratic friends are not always logical-far from it; but in this case the only chance for those of them who as vigorously as they can. The lion and the lamb cannot lie down peaceably together unless the lamb is safely stowed away inside his traditional enemy. The one thing for the lamb to do is, therefore, to throw up intrenchments and rally all his family and friends to his assistance. That appears to be the programme decided on. Politics in New-York promises to be tolerably lively between now and the 7th of

ANOTHER GRAVE MISTAKE.

The latest scheme of the Treasury Department excels in unwisdom. Dispatches from such sources that they are practically certain to have been inspired by high Democratic authority declare that the Secretary of the Treasury. the Attorney-General and the President have discovered a law giving unlimited power to inflate the legal-tender carrency, for the purpose of buying gold. The law referred to was passed in 1862, when no legal-tender notes had been issued, and was never intended to authorize the issue of any legal-tender notes. Its provision that the Secretary of the Treasmy "may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest," was intended to meet a temporary emergency, and it would be a violent straining of its meaning to assume that it gave authority, for all time to come, to emit legal-tender notes at the pleasure of the Secretary. Even if it had such force originally, the act was deprived of it and virtually repealed by the subsequent laws limiting the issues of United States notes and fixing the amount as it now stands.

About the meaning and force of the law there may be differences of opinion. But it is hard to see how there can be any about the unwisdom of an attempt to raise by a forced loan gold that is desired only for the maintenance of the public credit. The present gold reserve for the redemption of legal-tender notes is not large enough to preserve a healthy sense of security, and therefore the Secretary proposes to issue more notes in order to get more gold to redeem them with. The very grotesqueness of this proposal is the highest merit it possesses. The financial mind is simply dazed by the idea that public credit can be sustained by borrowing in such a fashion. The Administration seems to have borrowed the idea, as it would borrow a reserve. When the Plankinton Bank of Milwaukee was in trouble, it had some trucks and safes, protected by armed men, paraded through the streets to the bank, in order to proclaim the fact that it had borrowed half a million more reserve from Armour.

The Milwankee experiment resulted in bankruptcy. The United States Treasury can sell its notes at a discount very quickly by advertising that it has no better means of providing for payment of its demand obligations than by issuing more demand obligations. Gold goes out of the Treasury now with sufficient rapidity, but there is every reason to expect that it would go Albany, will withdraw from the Presbyterian out far more rapidly if an increased issue of legal tenders should be made. Now it goes out to settle foreign balances, and the outgo for that persons visited the World's Fair, which was opened vesterday. — Jose Carriero, a Portufor the protection of every bank, or firm, or in-May Manchester in Fall River. === A speculator | dividual having fear of the financial future, and might thus be created.

It seems to be the notion of this Administration that business men of all sorts have entered into a conspiracy to compel it to issue bonds. The sensible way to defeat such a conspiracy, if there he one, is to refuse an issue of bonds Free use of the Treasury reserve is bringing the only relief that is possible, in the present state of doubt and distrust about the course of the party in power-namely, a contraction of business credits, loans and prices. But it would be highly sensible also for the Administration to terminate or lessen that distrust, if it can. The President might call Congress together without delay to make provision for protecting the public credit, and he could then throw upon members the responsibility for all the disasters which the fear of unwise action causes. One other thing he can do of considerable importance. He might make it thoroughly understood that he would not consent to any inflation of the paper currency, or to any form of free silver coinage. Secretary Carlisle is in danger of being known as the greatest panic-maker in American history. In 1881, when extraordinary prosperity existed and the highest prices ever known for American securities were ruling, it was Mr. Carlisle who offered and secured the passage of an amendment prohibiting banks from withdrawing bonds deposited for circulation, and forcing them to accept 3 per cent instead of 6 per cent on such bonds. In a week loans were contracted \$17 .-000,000, and stocks depressed \$10 per share, the loss in value of sixty active securities being \$150,000,000. This year the Secretary has alarmed the business world by a statement suggesting that new Treasury notes might be redeemed in silver only. Now a still more dan gerous proposition comes from the same department. Yet there are some people who wonder why there is distrust when the Democratic party

MR. BLOUNT'S INSTRUCTIONS. Minister Blount, for reasons which do not appear, has made public in Honolulu the text of the instructions under which he was sent there as President Cleveland's "special commissioner." It turns out that Mr. Blount had no special mission whatever. He was specifically informed that he was not charged with any duty in respect to the recently signed treaty of annexation. His business was that, and only that, which Minister Stevens, as Minister, was in Hawaii to perform, and as to the ministerial duties enumerated in Secretary Gresham's letter of instruction Mr. Stevens was superseded by Mr. Blount. This was clearly the exercise on Mr. Cleveland's part of powers that do not belong to him and that no President should be allowed to possess. There is an easy way of disposing of diplomatic officers who do not enjoy the confidence of the Executive branch of the Government, but the President should not undertake by secret instructions to a "special commissioner," as to whose commission he has not consulted with the Senate. to set aside a Minister, and, without relieving him of responsibility, to tie his law, nor are they in any case centent with the hands and make him subject to an unofficial person. it is fortunate for Mr. Cleveland that Minister Stevens has relieved him of the embarrassing position he would be in when Congress meets by resigning and by enabling him to furnish Mr. Blount with a lawful com-

mission. prove to have a bearing upon cases having no That part of Mr. Blount's instruction which to die." The blind, haphazard way in which

seems to throw the most light on the President's attitude toward the annexation question is contained in the paragraph relating to possible disturbances at Honolulu and to the landing of American troops under exigent conditions. Mr. Blount was told that he may give protection by the landing of an armed force to the life and property of American citizens, but that his power in that regard must not be claimed "to the exclusion of similar measures by the representatives of other Powers for the protection of the lives and property of their citizens or subjects residing in the islands." oppose the State machine is to assert themselves In other words, Mr. Cleveland does not find in our historic relations to Hawaii nor in the great preponderance of our interests there, nor in the events of the late revolution, nor in the application of the Provisional Government for admission to the American Union, anything that gives us other rights or imposes other duties than would arise in the event of a popular disturbance in Madagas ar. Mr. Cleveland may discover before his term of office is completed that in this view he represents a minority of the American people. He will assume a responsibility altogether too heavy for any one man to bear if he refuses to present the question of annexation in some form to Congress.

Meanwhile, Americans who hold their counry's political safety and commercial welfare in serious esteem, who appreciate the relations of the outlying islands to our trade and position, and who agree with that long and illustrious line of American statesmen beginning with Mr. Webster, and including Mr. Marcy and Mr. Seward, with ex-President Harrison and James G. Blaine as its latest additions, in the opinion that an avowedly American solution must be found for the questions to which the existence of these islands gives rise, will hope that the Provisional Government of Hawaii will sustain itself in control of public affairs until the annexation treaty has been 10 knots will be obtained. finally and properly disposed of. Apparently President Dole and his friends are more firmly intrenched than they have been at any time before, despite the discouragements and difficulties that have proceeded from Mr. Blount's unwelcome presence. It is to be hoped that they believe that whatever he represents as to the American Government, he is far from representing the sentiments of the American people. The greatest danger in the situation arises from the opportunity it presents to other Governments to interfere in Hawaiian affairs, but that can be avoided if the Provisional Government maintains its hold upon the confidence and loyalty of its own people.

CHAMBERLAIN REBUKING DOUGLASS.

Mr. Daniel II. Chamberlain has just been rebuking Frederick Douglass. The rebuke was prepared for use in "The North American Review" before the Presidential election, but for some reason, known doubtless to the Editor of "The Review," not published in time to make Mr. Douglass very much ashamed of himself before voting the Republican ticket. It now appears in "The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier." It is commended by that journal to "every colored preacher and politician" in the State, with the remark that, "like everything that ex-Governor Chamberlain says upon public questions, it goes to the bone and marrow of the subject." Citizens of South Carolina who remember how when he was running the State he got to the bone and marrow of everything in sight need no assurance, if he is treating public questions in the same way, that when he gets through there will be nothing left to discuss. Mr. Chamberlain says things with considerable ability and uncommon smoothness. The prodent man. them, take them up by the four corners and shake them gently to give them fresh air.

The ancestors of Mr. Frederick Douglass came had stolen and subjugated them. This is generally reckened a hardship. In the condition the men whose title deeds rested on the most and sold for old iron. unnatural theft and seizure in the catalogue of crimes that virtue was impossible and chatity a jest. For more than two hundred years this people, kept in brutal ignorance by coldblooded design and deliberate process of law, I were permitted to form no conception of female virtue as a defence against the lust of the men who owned and bought and sold them. The very instinct of chastity was almost rooted out from among them. The brutal passions which in themselves were held in cheek by force and fear they saw their masters indulge without restraint or pity. In South Carolina there were about 900,000 of these people doing work that 300,000 might live in idleness. The 300,000 liked it; wanted the system extended, and made war for the extension. They failed, and the system went

Then suddenly the owners of the bodies and ouls of men and women found themselves dispossessed, and the men they had owned not only free, but citizens, and by their votes in control of the State. They were unfit for it. It would have been a miracle if they had not been. It must be said for them that they were not violent and revengeful. They did the best they knew, and that was bad enough. Conscious of their own lack of experience and capacity, they accepted the leadership of white men who professed friendship for them and volunteered their services. An opportunity to instruct these new voters in the duties and responsibilities of citizens, to teach them the obligations of morality and the force of law, to make them worthy their new endowment was offered these leaders. They did not embrace it. Instead, they used the brute force of the numerical majority at their bidding to carry out schemes of self-aggrandizement and personal ambition. The new regime became notorious for corruption, and South Carolina as "The Prostrate State" extorted the pity of the country. The smoothest of the adventurers became Governor. Under his administration the scandal was so great that his party would not insist on his being reinstalled in 1876, though upon a fair count of the negro vote he had a majority. Indeed, he made no contest, but calmly turned his back on the black men who had voted for him and left the State.

His name was Daniel H. Chamberlain. Many things have happened in South Carolina since then. The negroes are not all model citizens; many of them are dishonest and lawless. In several instances during the last year in various parts of the State negroes have assaulted white girls. It is a revolting crime and is punishable by, statute. But in no case do the white people wait for the process of penalty the law provides. What they do is to organize a mob, and without judge, pury or the form of trial take the accused negro and kill him, often torturing him with fiendish malignity in the process. In some cases they have killed innocent men because they were "of the same color" and "somebody had got

the white people of South Carolina were kill- n any concerns. The paper they handled is said ing negroes for a crime which when com- to have amounted to \$25,000,000 last year, and mitted by white men waited a milder punishment by legal process seemed proof to Mr. Frederick Douglass that it involved the race question, and disclosed a peculiar social condition. Dwelling more, perhaps, upon the wrongs of his race for two hundred years than upon the atrocity which roused the passions of the mob, he protested with great earnestness against the lawless and violent demonscrations which seem aimed at the extermina-

tion of his people. Then enters trippingly a smooth-spoken person with a rebuke for Mr. Douglass because, instead of denouncing the lawlessness and brutality of the organized mobs who have tortured and slain negroes charged with a revolting crime, he has not warned the people of his race against the commission of the crime which excites such angry passions. And this smooth-spoken person is Daniel II. Chamberlain. Truly, he is what they call on the frontier "a slick citizen."

THIRTY-KNOT STEAMSHIPS.

J. H. Biles, the designer of the steamships Paris and New-York, is one of the greatest English authorities on all questions of marine engineering and naval architecture. His article in the current number of "The North American Review" on the possibilities of speed in transatlantic travel does not express the vagaries of a dreamer, but the deliberate opinions of an expert. He forecasts as the final result of another decade of marine progress a four days' passage between New-York and Southampton. This will involve the substitution of 30-knot for 20-knot vessels. Without quoting directly from an acticle abounding in technical exposition, we may explain roughly how he anticipates that the increased speed of

He calculates that 2 knots can be gained by the use of nickel steel in place of ordinary steel, and by the substitution of light boilers of the locomotive type for the marine boilers now employed. Then he estimates that there will be another increase of 31-2 knots from the use of oil in place of coal as fuel, but fails to take into account the increased risk from fire which ocean passengers will inevitably consider. The remaining 4 1-2 knots he believes can be secured by changes in dimensions so as to increase the length and draught of a steamship, and by continuous improvement in machinery and construction. The 30-knot ship as he pictures it will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, and will have a draught of 30 fect. It will be built of superior motal like nickel steel, will have light boilers of a new type, and will burn oil instead of coal. He does not believe that the designing of such a ship will involve insuperable difficulties, and have been accepted, and that as to spring goods no Hi-informed intelligence, his restlessness both confidently assumes that the time, not to progress has been made during the week, and of mind and body, his want of same mental hab-Queenstown, but to Southampton, will be reduced to four days by the end of a decade.

The economic difficulties may be more serious than those which the naval architect and designer will be called upon to overcome. When the several sources of the estimated increase of 10 knots are considered, it will be found that with possibly one exception all involve largely increased expenditure. The lightened boilers ought to be cheaper, if anything, than those now in use. But nickel steel or any other superior metal will add very much to the original cost of a ship, although sive use in shipbuilding. The employment of operating expenses, even if the supply can be regulated by diverting it by legislation or otherwise from common uses. The enlargebeyond those of Brunel's Great Eastern, which never made a profitable voyage, involves an enormous expansion of the original cost. compelled, without their consent and against commercial return for their investment. Mr. lightly over these economic difficulties. So did Brunel when he planned his leviathan; and exof this people there was one still worse. The perienced shipowners have not forgotten that women of this race belonged so absolutely to the Great Eastern was ultimately broken up

The fact that the fast liners now affoat or under construction are of no account as freighters, but are dependent in a large degree upon the steady development of the passenger traffic will tend to diminish the experimental ardor of prudent steamship managers. They will not be in haste to displace their 20-knot ships before they have got out of them in actual service the capital which they have invested in them. The premature construction of 30-knot ships will involve the retirement of a fleet which is useless for freight, and cannot be run profitably in passenger service on any except the transatlantic routes ordinarily taken by American travellers. The designers may be right in their calculations, but the steamship companies have their ledgers and profit-andloss accounts. They will not be drawn into for racing across the Atlantic at 30-knot speed down" promises to be as idle as whistling down until they have until they have counted the cost. The problem is one that fascinates the imagination of designers, but they need to exercise self-restraint and to be mindful of Hesea Biglow's advice: "Don't predict, unless you know."

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The situation has not improved. The failure of Schaffner & Co. and the Grant Locomotive Works at Chicago, the Plankinton Bank at Mil wankee, the Victoria Cordage Company at Cincinnati, and the Domestic Sewing Machine Company here, each supposed to have liabilities reclaimed in the millions, besides 236 offer failures in the United States alone, indicate 600 gold went abread last week, that was not the cause of the failures, but was with them rather the result of the growing distrust which has affected credits many times six millions. If there were no fear of a change of tariff or of currency, if the Administration gave no reason to apprehend dangerous experiments in finance, the loss of a few millions gold would not be the cause of failures for several times that amount in a single

Washington is of the boomerang sort. The Street was the reverse of encouraged at the idea that more legal-tender notes might be issued, and part of the depression of stocks on Saturday was doubtless due to that proposal. But other things had made stocks weak: the selling by London, the withdrawal of foreign money loaned in this country, the uncertainty about the crops, and the prospect that glowing anticipations regarding the financial result of the World's Fair may not be realized. The railroads seem to be drifting into a wrangle, though their cornings for the third week of May showed an increase of 8.8 per cent over last year, and for the second week 4.4 per cent. Stocks averaged \$1.82 lower at the close than a week before, and \$10 lower than also declined \$1.57 per share last week, and have

represented nearly every city of consequence west of the Alleghanies. It does not appear exactly how the misfortune came about, but some speculators have sustained enormous losses in Chicago local securities and real estate since the crazy expansion last year, and in wheat since the great combination was defeated a few months ago, which may naturally have made payments diffi

cult for many firms ordinarily of high credit. The dealings in real estate, dispatches say, are 40 per cent less than a year ago, and local securities are unsalable except at buyers' prices. Wheat at Chicago has touched the lowest point

for thirty years, and at 74 cents for June is only 3-8 above the lowest price of last year, which was also the lowest ever quoted at New-York. Nevertheless there is nothing to indicate probable recovery at present, for the receipts at the West continue large, and the visible supply is 40,000,-000 busiels larger than it was a year ago after the largest crop ever grown. Corn and oats have also declined heavily during the last week, and lard and hogs a little. Cotton is 1-4 higher than it was a week ago, although the quantity of American in sight is still 1,570,-000 bales larger than it was three years ago, before the great crop of 1890 came. The decrease in visible stocks of American cotton here and abroad has been 334,000 bales since May 1, against 368,000 for the same time last year, 298,-100 in 1891 and 328,000 in 1890. Under these circumstances a considerable shortness in this year's yield might not be a calamity.

Of all the great industries, perhaps the iron and steel manufacture is at present in the most difficult position. Added to the uncertainties regarding the tauff on rails, structural, plate and drawn iron and steel, which tends to prevent contracts reaching into the future, except at prices so low as to make the contracts worthless, there is the prospect of a great struggle between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association about wages for the coming year. Further, the railroads have suddenly raised freights on iron products, and the effect is to make materials and products more costly to consumers, without any corresponding benefit to the producers. The prospect of a strike has stimulated the demand for many finished products just now, though it is felt that a corresponding decrease is likely

to come if the strike does not In cotton goods a better feeling is quoted, and the market for summer underwear is stronger. The announcement of last year's prices for ingrain carpets by the Lowell Company is unwelcome to some makers, who had expected to advance the price 2 1-2 cents. A stronger tone appears in the dress goods market, and the worsted manu-facturers are said to be comfortably circum-his King's first thought had been to get rid of his stanced as to orders for plain goods, but for ablest and most experienced minister? If Willfancies there has not been the usual business, and fam I had possessed the characteristics of importers find business far below the average. The Wool and Cotton Reporter" states that there is considerable confusion in the fall business for men's wear, because of contention between agents and clothlers who throw back goods which possibly there are not as many lines on the market as there were the week before. In some instances agents have already obtained orders for entire lines opened, but the backward season renders many disposed to wait until The wool market is weak, and lower both at Boston and Philadelphia.

Imports continue to exceed last year's in colume, while exports of products are smaller than last year. But the financial situation depends for the present more upon the purchases r sales of securities by foreigners than upon merchandise balances. While the Treasury reserve has been drawn below \$90,000,000, and further the price may be reduced in time by exten- exports of gold are expected, it is not believed by business men that the Administration will be petroleum as fuel will increase very much the so unwise as to attempt to purchase gold with legal tenders.

Brooklyn rejoices in an Inspector of Coal Weights, a new office created by the recent Legislature, the incumbent of which has just made his report for the first mouth of his service. He says to learn that eighteen tons were over weight, one their will, to serve the idle non-producers who Biles in his enthusiasm as a designer passes running up even to 2,000 pounds. Of course the delinquents should be called to account, but for the sake of a long-suffering public it is to be hoped twenty to ninety pounds extra will be allowed to continue their laudable practice undisturbed.

> terest in baseball when 100,000 persons attend the League games on one day, as was the case on Tuesday last. Our National game is proving its Mr. Whitman draws or means us to draw from title to that name more convincingly than ever them are not, I think, correct. My mind goes

If the men who have secured a monopoly of street-sprinkling in this city try to force excessive prices from the public, Commissioner Daly says that he will "call them down very quickly." But suppose they refuse to come when called, Commissioner; what will you do in that case? Their contract runs for ten years; they pay nothing for the water which they use; they have complete possession of the field, and competition is out of the question. So far as can be perceived, the people will be obliged to pay whatever the members of the monopoly demand, or have no sprinkling done

PERSONAL.

Charles Santley, the famous English barytone singer, is going to the Cape of Good Hope for his health. He will start this week.

The Dowager Duchess of Athole's piper, George Macpherson, who was well known throughout strath-tay, died recently, and his death is much regretted all over the district. He had been for many years piper at Dunkeld Tlouse, and had several times played be fore the Queen. He was one of the finest players in scotland, and was a great authority on pipe music.

Fran Coslina Wagner has reached a decision that will seriously modify the plans for the Wagner productions at the Grand Opera in Paris. It had been clearly the financial pressure. Though \$6,500. proposed to bring out, after "Die Walknere," "Die

be same 18, and the university preachers on that day the two sources whence flowed the clear, strong will be the Archlishop of Canterbary and the Bishop of Ripon.

The Empress Frederick is expected to visit the Greek Royal family at Dekeleia toward the end of

ton, W. Va., is the oldest railroad man living in this country. He was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the County of Durham, England, August 4, 1805, and began to work on railroads in the year 1818.

An old married couple from Ardeche, in the diocese of Tours, were admitted to the Pope's presence last week. The man, whose name is Charles Pibaleau, is eighty years of age, and his wife is seventy one, and this is their twenty-first pilgrimage to Rome, the Journey being always performed on foot, have also been twice to Jerusalem in the manner. The Pope spoke with them for some questioning them about their Journeys, and the end he bestowed upon them a specialty hearty

London will soon receive a visit from Ma cagni, the young Italian composer, some of who will form a part of the reportory of the operation senson now under way in that city. Like they were two months ago, while trust stocks | Hallans, Signor Museugni has always a pocket full of charms against the jettatura, or "evil eye" without fallen \$23.50 per share in two months. Some which he would never travel mostly horns of coral, stocks of both kinds are strongly supported, but not such as have been largely held abroad. The concerns in which plans of reorganization have been announced are also especially weak.

The failure of Schaffner & Co., large dealers in commercial paper, may inconvenience a good

MEMORIES OF BERLIN.

THE PALACE OF THE OLD EMPEROR IN THE UNTER DEN LINDEN, AND THE MAUSO-LEUM AT CHARLOTTENBURG.

Berlin, May 16. The Emperor William's Palace, the second of the two chief buildings in Berlin, is an edifice of far greater architectural pretensions than either of the houses with which Prince Bismarck's name is connected. It was built so recently as 1834 by somebody in whose mind the architecture of Greece had left vague reminiscences. But the broad front and the great portico, which looks like an afterthought, are rather pseudo-classic than classic, and the palace is of stucco. There lived and died the German Emperer. His rooms were on the ground floor to the left of the entrance, looking on the Unter den Linden to the north, and an open space between the Palace and the Opera House to the east.

The Palace is untenanted. Two sentinels at the entrance keep watch and ward over the shadows and memories of the valiant and truehearted sovereign whose home it was. The blinds are down. The rooms where the Emperor died are not shown. To the Palace itself there is no admission for the public or for the inquiring stranger. The rooms, they say, are kept as they were when he died, yet you will find in the Hohenzollern Museum some relies which seem to have come from these same rooms. Just opposite the Falace, in the central avenue of the Unter den Linden, is Rauch's colossal equestrian statue of the Great Frederick. The two were fit neighbors, for if William had not the masterful genius, either for war or politics, of his ancestor, his services to Prussia were not less, and Frederick's services to Germany were, if not negative,

This is, at any rate, one of the two spots in Perlin where the birthplace and the cradle of the German Empire must be looked for. It is of little use except as a matter of justice to individuals to try to weigh out the proportion of merit which belongs to the Emperor or Chancellor. The Empire is the joint work of both; each was indispensable to the other, and Germany's debt to each is immeasurable.

Imagine for one moment the present Emperor as King of Prussia from 1862 to 1871. It is certain there would have been no victory of Prussia over Austria, no victory of Germany over France, no welding of all the warring German elements William II-his egotism, his vanity, his habit of continually referring all events and interests to himself, his conviction of his own infallibility, coupled with that intellectual un-certainty which springs from an imperfect and its, his impulsiveness, his inexperience, his disloyalty to those who serve him best, his narrowness of view-all these, with a malady which at times drives him half mad with pain, and yet with immense energy and power of work, and desire of work, of doing something, not so much with reference to an end as for the sake of doing it, and of mere distraction, and with a morbid yet conscientious conviction that he was all the while fulfilling a divine mission-if this had been the temper and temperament of the Old Emperor, 34 it is of his grandson, where would Germany have The supreme merit of William I was not

genius, nor perhaps even first-rate ability, either political or military; but character. His honesty, loyalty, simplicity of nature were beyond praise; and in his devotion to Germany he forgot himself. He had no jealousy of a superior servant; he used him and his superiority for all he was worth. He trusted him, but not blindly; he expected to be convinced, and hard sometimes was the task of convincing him, or of opening the Hohenzollern mind to new ideas. Mr. Whitman, whose book on that he weighed 107 tons of coal in various parts | Imperial Germany is a masterpiece in its kind of the city delivered by fifty-six dealers. About but needs to be read critically, gives King Will--no, they didn't come, they were broughtfrom Africa. They were stolen by persons
who preferred idleness to work, and they were
having fast ships as they are upon getting a

of the city deflered by first deady, gives and up to a
law from Africa. They were stolen by persons
having fast ships as they are upon getting a
of the city deflered by first deady, gives and up to a
law from Africa. They were stolen by persons
having fast ships as they are upon getting a
of weighing 2,000 pounds; while it is surprising
scheme of increasing and strengthening the Prusstaff Army. He dates the birth of that idea in the King's mind from the fermation of the "National Union" at Frankfort, in 1859. He does not expressly say but he implies that the King that the dealers who send out anywhere from had, at that early date, something like national unity in view, and that he foresaw the necessity of a struggle with Austria. "Thus arose a conflict between Crown and Parliament," says Mr. Whit-Not much can be said about the decline of in- man, and not till several Ministers had fallen did the King send for Bismarck. The facts need not be disputed; the inferences

back to a conversation with Prince Bismarck in 1866, of which I took notes at the time, and these notes are in existence. Nothing could be more clear or precise than the way in which the Chancellor then described the long series of efforts by which he finally brought the King to consent to a war with Austria. The King thought it a fratricidal war. He thought the Emperor of Austria not only a kind of elder brother, but the natural head of Germany. To oust him and to put himself in his place was far from his thoughts. 'It was not,' said Prince Bismarck, who was then Count Bismarck, "till I had persuaded His Majesty that his honor as a soldier was involved that he consented to attack Austria. The moment that became clear to him, the difficulty was no longer to urge him on, but to restrain him." I quote the substance, not the words, but of the substance and meaning there can be no doubt.

It is not needful to pursue these reminiscences, which might in the end prove less interesting to the reader than to me. All I want is to indicate the Emperor's place in Imperial history, and to point out once more that, given the constituthe traditions and temper of the people of Prussia, the King was a factor in all this business not less indispensable than his Chancellor. ifad he been other than he was, the world would have heard a good deal less of Bismar-k, and the course Meistersinger" and "Tristan." Now Fram Wagner avs that the next work of her husband's to be produced noust be "Tannineuser," which was liked down a" its memorable first production in Paris thirty-two years age. of European history, and of German history above Commonoration Sunday at Oxford this year is to once on the Opera Platz, must be sought one of stream of German unity and empire.

These two visits paid, there remained a third, and we drove to Charlottenburg. Our way lay through the Brandenburg Gate to the Königs Platz, and past the Menument of Victory, rather clumsy column, surmounted by a gilt young lady in petticoats-she is really, I believe, Borussia, and not a Victory, but the petticoats flying in the wind are such as the most modest heroine might be glad to dispense with. Then on through the whole length of the wooded park known as the Thiorgarten, two miles or mere, to Chariotteaburg and the Royal Palace, indissolubly associated with the name of the unhappy Emperor Frederick III.

We pass a spot almost more tragic than the scene of his illness,-the railway station where at midnight on Sunday, I think, the 12th of that melancholy March of 1888, in a thick snowstorm and bitter cold, the doomed Emperor arrived. I had driven out from Berlin to see his coming. He was due at 8 o'clock, but the train had been delayed, and the prospect of waiting four hours on the platform or in one's carriage was so little inviting that I returned to Berliu, leaving a colleague to witness the arrival. I have always regretted it, for among all the pathetic and solemn incidents of that week there was perhaps none more solemn, none that one ought rather to have seen, none more impressive